

XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8354) to establish the Servicemembers and Veterans Initiative within the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. ESCOBAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 1, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 239]

YEAS—400

Adams	Courtney	Harder (CA)
Aguilar	Cox (CA)	Harris
Allen	Craig	Hartzler
Allred	Crawford	Hastings
Amodel	Crenshaw	Hayes
Armstrong	Crist	Heck
Arrington	Crow	Hern, Kevin
Axne	Cuellar	Herrera Beutler
Babin	Cunningham	Hice (GA)
Bacon	Curtis	Higgins (LA)
Baird	Dauids (KS)	Higgins (NY)
Balderson	Davidson (OH)	Hill (AR)
Banks	Davis (CA)	Himes
Barr	Davis, Danny K.	Holding
Barragán	Dean	Hollingsworth
Bass	DeGette	Horn, Kendra S.
Beatty	DeLauro	Houlihan
Bera	DelBene	Hoyer
Bergman	Delgado	Hudson
Beyer	Demings	Huffman
Biggs	DeSaulnier	Huizenga
Bilirakis	DesJarlais	Hurd (TX)
Bishop (GA)	Deutch	Jackson Lee
Bishop (NC)	Diaz-Balart	Jacobs
Blumenauer	Doggett	Jayapal
Blunt Rochester	Doyle, Michael	Jeffries
Bonamici	F.	Johnson (GA)
Bost	Duncan	Johnson (LA)
Boyle, Brendan	Emmer	Johnson (OH)
F.	Engel	Johnson (SD)
Brady	Escobar	Johnson (TX)
Brindisi	Eshoo	Jordan
Brooks (AL)	Espallat	Joyce (OH)
Brooks (IN)	Estes	Joyce (PA)
Brown (MD)	Evans	Kaptur
Brownley (CA)	Ferguson	Katko
Buchanan	Finkenauer	Keating
Buck	Fitzpatrick	Keller
Bucshon	Fleischmann	Kelly (IL)
Budd	Fletcher	Kelly (MS)
Burchett	Flores	Kelly (PA)
Burgess	Fortenberry	Kennedy
Bustos	Foster	Khanna
Butterfield	Fox (NC)	Kildee
Byrne	Frankel	Kilmer
Carbajal	Fulcher	Kim
Cárdenas	Gabbard	Kind
Carson (IN)	Gaetz	King (NY)
Carter (GA)	Gallagher	Kinzinger
Cartwright	Gallego	Kirkpatrick
Case	Garamendi	Krishnamoorthi
Casten (IL)	Garcia (CA)	Kuster (NH)
Castor (FL)	Garcia (IL)	Kustoff (TN)
Castro (TX)	Garcia (TX)	LaHood
Chabot	Gianforte	LaMalfa
Cheney	Gibbs	Lamb
Chu, Judy	Gohmert	Lamborn
Cicilline	Golden	Langevin
Cisneros	Gomez	Larsen (WA)
Clark (MA)	Gonzalez (OH)	Larson (CT)
Clarke (NY)	Gonzalez (TX)	Latta
Clay	Gooden	Lawrence
Cleaver	Gottheimer	Lawson (FL)
Cline	Graves (MO)	Lee (CA)
Cloud	Green (TN)	Lee (NV)
Clyburn	Green, Al (TX)	Lesko
Cohen	Griffith	Levin (CA)
Cole	Grijalva	Levin (MI)
Comer	Grothman	Lieu, Ted
Conaway	Guest	Lipinski
Connolly	Guthrie	Loebach
Cooper	Haaland	Lofgren
Correa	Hagedorn	Long
Costa	Hall	

Lowenthal	Phillips	Stanton
Lowey	Pingree	Staubert
Luetkemeyer	Pocan	Stefanik
Lujan	Porter	Steil
Luria	Posey	Stevens
Lynch	Pressley	Stewart
Malinowski	Price (NC)	Stivers
Maloney	Quigley	Suozzi
Carolyn B.	Raskin	Swalwell (CA)
Maloney, Sean	Reed	Takano
Marshall	Rice (NY)	Taylor
Massie	Rice (SC)	Thompson (CA)
Mast	Richmond	Thompson (MS)
Matsui	Riggleman	Thompson (PA)
McAdams	Roby	Thornberry
McBath	Rodgers (WA)	Tiffany
McCarthy	Roe, David P.	Timmons
McClintock	Rogers (AL)	Tipton
McCollum	Rogers (KY)	Titus
McEachin	Rose (NY)	Tlaib
McGovern	Rose, John W.	Tonko
McHenry	Rouda	Torres (CA)
McKinley	Rouzer	Torres Small
McNerney	Roy	(NM)
Meeks	Roybal-Allard	Trahan
Meng	Ruiz	Trone
Meuser	Ruppersberger	Turner
Mfume	Rush	Underwood
Miller	Rutherford	Upton
Moolenaar	Ryan	Van Drew
Mooney (WV)	Sánchez	Vargas
Moore	Sarbanes	Veasey
Morelle	Scalise	Vela
Moulton	Scanlon	Velázquez
Mucarsel-Powell	Schakowsky	Visclosky
Mullin	Schiff	Wagner
Murphy (FL)	Schneider	Walberg
Murphy (NC)	Schrader	Walden
Nadler	Schrier	Walorski
Napolitano	Schweikert	Waltz
Neal	Scott (VA)	Wasserman
Neguse	Scott, David	Schultz
Newhouse	Sensenbrenner	Waters
Norcross	Serrano	Watkins
Norman	Sewell (AL)	Watson Coleman
Nunes	Shalala	Weber (TX)
O'Halleran	Sherman	Webster (FL)
Ocasio-Cortez	Sherrill	Welch
Olson	Shimkus	Wenstrup
Omar	Simpson	Westerman
Palazzo	Sires	Wexton
Pallone	Slotkin	Wild
Palmer	Smith (MO)	Williams
Panetta	Smith (NE)	Wilson (FL)
Pappas	Smith (NJ)	Wilson (SC)
Pascarella	Smith (WA)	Wittman
Payne	Smucker	Womack
Perlmutter	Soto	Woodall
Perry	Spanberger	Yarmuth
Peters	Spano	Young
Peterson	Speier	Zeldin

NAYS—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—28

Abraham	Fudge	Pence
Aderholt	Gosar	Reschenthaler
Bishop (UT)	Granger	Rooney (FL)
Calvert	Graves (LA)	Scott, Austin
Carter (TX)	King (IA)	Steube
Collins (GA)	Loudermilk	Walker
Davis, Rodney	Lucas	Wright
DeFazio	Marchant	Yoho
Dingell	McCauley	
Dunn	Mitchell	

□ 1903

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)	Costa (Cooper)	Frankel (Clark)
Bera (Aguilar)	Cunningham	(MA))
Bonamici (Clark)	(Murphy (FL))	Garamendi
(MA))	Dean (Scanlon)	(Sherman)
Brownley (CA)	DeSaulnier	Grijalva (Garcia
(Clark (MA))	(Matsui)	(IL))
Cárdenas	Deutch (Rice	Hastings
(Cisneros)	(NY))	(Wasserman
Cohen (Beyer)	Doggett (Raskin)	Schultz)

Jayapal (Raskin)	Mucarsel-Powell	Ruiz (Dingell)
Johnson (TX)	(Wasserman	Rush
(Jeffries)	Schultz)	(Underwood)
Kim (Davids	Nadler (Jeffries)	Schneider
(KS))	Napolitano	(Casten (IL))
Kind (Beyer)	(Correa)	Schrier
Kirkpatrick	Pascarella	(DelBene)
(Stanton)	(Pallone)	Serrano
Kuster (NH)	Payne	(Jeffries)
(Clark (MA))	(Wasserman	Titus (Connolly)
Lamb (Crow)	Schultz)	Tlaib (Dingell)
Lawson (FL)	Peters (Kildee)	Trahan
(Demings)	Peterson (Craig)	(McGovern)
Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	Pingree	Vargas (Correa)
Lofgren (Jeffries)	(Cicilline)	Velázquez
Lowenthal	Pocan (Raskin)	(Clarke (NY))
(Beyer)	Porter (Wexton)	Watson Coleman
Lowey (Tonko)	Price (NC)	(Pallone)
McEachin	(Butterfield)	Welch
(Wexton)	Richmond	(McGovern)
Meng (Clark	(Butterfield)	Wilson (FL)
(MA))	Rouda (Aguilar)	(Hayes)
Moore (Beyer)	Roybal-Allard	
	(Garcia (TX))	

## IDENTIFYING OUTPUTS OF GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS ACT

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 2904) to direct the Director of the National Science Foundation to support research on the outputs that may be generated by generative adversarial networks, otherwise known as deepfakes, and other comparable techniques that may be developed in the future, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PAPPAS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2904

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Identifying Outputs of Generative Adversarial Networks Act” or the “IOGAN Act”.

### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Gaps currently exist on the underlying research needed to develop tools that detect videos, audio files, or photos that have manipulated or synthesized content, including those generated by generative adversarial networks. Research on digital forensics is also needed to identify, preserve, recover, and analyze the provenance of digital artifacts.

(2) The National Science Foundation's focus to support research in artificial intelligence through computer and information science and engineering, cognitive science and psychology, economics and game theory, control theory, linguistics, mathematics, and philosophy, is building a better understanding of how new technologies are shaping the society and economy of the United States.

(3) The National Science Foundation has identified the “10 Big Ideas for NSF Future Investment” including “Harnessing the Data Revolution” and the “Future of Work at the Human-Technology Frontier”, with artificial intelligence is a critical component.

(4) The outputs generated by generative adversarial networks should be included under the umbrella of research described in

paragraph (3) given the grave national security and societal impact potential of such networks.

(5) Generative adversarial networks are not likely to be utilized as the sole technique of artificial intelligence or machine learning capable of creating credible deepfakes. Other techniques may be developed in the future to produce similar outputs.

### SEC. 3. NSF SUPPORT OF RESEARCH ON MANIPULATED OR SYNTHESIZED CONTENT AND INFORMATION SECURITY.

The Director of the National Science Foundation, in consultation with other relevant Federal agencies, shall support merit-reviewed and competitively awarded research on manipulated or synthesized content and information authenticity, which may include—

(1) fundamental research on digital forensic tools or other technologies for verifying the authenticity of information and detection of manipulated or synthesized content, including content generated by generative adversarial networks;

(2) fundamental research on technical tools for identifying manipulated or synthesized content, such as watermarking systems for generated media;

(3) social and behavioral research related to manipulated or synthesized content, including human engagement with the content;

(4) research on public understanding and awareness of manipulated and synthesized content, including research on best practices for educating the public to discern authenticity of digital content; and

(5) research awards coordinated with other federal agencies and programs, including the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and the Intelligence Advanced Research Projects Agency, with coordination enabled by the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Program.

### SEC. 4. NIST SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH AND STANDARDS ON GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall support research for the development of measurements and standards necessary to accelerate the development of the technological tools to examine the function and outputs of generative adversarial networks or other technologies that synthesize or manipulate content.

(b) OUTREACH.—The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall conduct outreach—

(1) to receive input from private, public, and academic stakeholders on fundamental measurements and standards research necessary to examine the function and outputs of generative adversarial networks; and

(2) to consider the feasibility of an ongoing public and private sector engagement to develop voluntary standards for the function and outputs of generative adversarial networks or other technologies that synthesize or manipulate content.

### SEC. 5. REPORT ON FEASIBILITY OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP TO DETECT MANIPULATED OR SYNTHESIZED CONTENT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Science Foundation and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall jointly submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice,

Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report containing—

(1) the Directors' findings with respect to the feasibility for research opportunities with the private sector, including digital media companies to detect the function and outputs of generative adversarial networks or other technologies that synthesize or manipulate content; and

(2) any policy recommendations of the Directors that could facilitate and improve communication and coordination between the private sector, the National Science Foundation, and relevant Federal agencies through the implementation of innovative approaches to detect digital content produced by generative adversarial networks or other technologies that synthesize or manipulate content.

### SEC. 6. GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORK DEFINED.

In this Act, the term “generative adversarial network” means, with respect to artificial intelligence, the machine learning process of attempting to cause a generator artificial neural network (referred to in this paragraph as the “generator”) and a discriminator artificial neural network (referred to in this paragraph as a “discriminator”) to compete against each other to become more accurate in their function and outputs, through which the generator and discriminator create a feedback loop, causing the generator to produce increasingly higher-quality artificial outputs and the discriminator to increasingly improve in detecting such artificial outputs.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPLES THAT SHOULD GUIDE THE NATIONAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE STRATEGY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology; the Committee on Education and Labor; the Committee on Oversight and Reform; the Committee on Foreign Affairs; the Committee on Energy and Commerce; and the Committee on Ways and Means be discharged from further consideration of H. Res. 1250, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1250

*Resolved,*

### SECTION 1. GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE NATIONAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE STRATEGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House of Representatives finds the following:

(1) In general, artificial intelligence is the ability of a computer system to solve problems and to perform tasks that would otherwise require human intelligence.

(2) Artificial intelligence will transform the nature of work and nearly all aspects of the United States economy.

(3) Artificial intelligence will have immense implications for the security of the United States and its allies and partners.

(4) Investments made by the United States Government will be instrumental in the research and development of artificial intelligence and artificial intelligence-enabling technologies, as it has been for many of the world's revolutionary technologies.

(5) Developing and using artificial intelligence in ways that are ethical, reduce bias, promote fairness, and protect privacy is essential for fostering a positive effect on society consistent with core United States values.

(6) The Obama Administration released the Big Data Research and Development Initiative in 2012, Executive Order 13702 (relating to creating a national strategic computing initiative) in 2015, and the National Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Strategic Plan in 2016.

(7) The Trump Administration released Executive Order 13859 (relating to maintaining American leadership in artificial intelligence), updated the National Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Strategic Plan in 2019, and released Office of Management and Budget guidance for regulation of artificial intelligence applications in 2020.

(8) In May 2019, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) adopted the OECD Principles on Artificial Intelligence, which included the principles of inclusive growth, sustainable development and well-being, human-centered values and fairness, transparency and explainability, robustness, security and safety, and accountability.

(9) In February 2020, the European Commission began a consultation process with the release of their white paper “On Artificial Intelligence - A European approach to excellence and trust”, which set out policy options for a coordinated European approach to artificial intelligence regulation.

(10) In June 2020, the G7 and several partners launched the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence to increase cooperation focused around the areas of responsible artificial intelligence, data governance, the future of work, and innovation and commercialization.

(11) Several United States allies, including Canada, Denmark, Estonia, France, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, and South Korea, have published national artificial intelligence strategies with detailed funding commitments.

(12) In 2017, China published a national artificial intelligence strategy that detailed the Chinese Communist Party's goal to become the world's primary artificial intelligence innovation center by 2030.

(13) In 2019, Russia published a national artificial intelligence strategy and, in 2017, Russian President Vladimir Putin said that “whoever becomes the leader in this sphere will become the ruler of the world”.

(14) In 2018, the Subcommittee on Information Technology of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives, under the leadership of Chairman Will Hurd and Ranking Member Robin Kelly, published “Rise of the Machines: Artificial Intelligence and its Growing Impact on U.S. Policy” following a series of hearings on artificial intelligence with experts from academia, industry, and government, concluding that “the United States cannot maintain its global leadership in artificial intelligence absent political leadership from Congress and the Executive Branch”.

(15) Congress serves a critical role in establishing national priorities, funding scientific research and development, supporting